

that the Chinese system of trading would be completely upset by it, that there is an extraordinary net-work of investments in this Colony, as in any other community of Chinese, and that it would interfere seriously with Chinese trade, and, in fact, tend to prevent the influx of Chinese into the Colony. Accordingly, I declined to accede to the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce."

At the time when the Governor delivered this oration, the principal aim of which was to make people here and abroad believe that the Chinese commerce of Hongkong was in the most healthy and flourishing condition and that the notorious gambling, in house-property was no gambling at all, it was really immaterial whether or not the Governor favoured the remedy proposed in previous years, in the form of registration of partners. It was already too late for any merely remedial measures. The Governor left the Colony in March 1882, when the crash, which the support he lent to the leading Chinese gamblers had imperfectly served to stave off for a while, had already commenced. The ruin is now complete, and the only question for the community and the Government of Hongkong now is, in this respect, to draw the lessons of the past whilst looking hopefully to the future.

(To be continued.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present His Excellency the Administrator (the Hon. W. H. Marsh); the Hon. G. Phillipps, Chief Justice; the Hon. F. Stewart, Acting Colonial Secretary; the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General; the Hon. J. Russell, Colonial Treasurer; the Hon. P. Ryrie, the Hon. Ng Choy, the Hon. F. B. Johnson, and the Hon. E. R. Bellios.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Colonial Secretary said that with His Excellency's permission he would read the report of the Finance Committee. It was as follows:—

(1) The Finance Committee have carefully considered in detail the Estimates for 1883, and the Local Hospital Estimates, and have to report that they meet with their approval.

(2) They approve also of the following votes, to be paid from the balance moneys:—

(a) \$100,000 for the Tiam Water Works and

(b) \$10,000 for the completion of the Break-water.

(3) The Committee did not think it necessary to call any evidence regarding the various votes submitted to their examination, by the minutes of His Excellency the Administrator, read at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 11th instant, together with the explanatory notes that accompanied the estimates, supplied them with all the information they required.

(4) The only recommendation the Committee desire to make is that provision may be made for the erection of a Police Station in the vicinity of Mount Kellet for the better protection of the residents in that locality.

The Hon. P. Ryrie seconded the adoption of the report.

His Excellency said that he had entered a vote of \$4,000 in the estimates for the proposed Police Station. It had been recommended by the Captain Superintendent of Police in 1879, and approved by His Excellency the Governor.

The report was adopted.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL 1881.

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1881.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1883.

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1883, and also the Local Hospital Estimates.

The Hon. P. B. Johnson said he had very much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Hon. E. R. Bellios: Your Excellency, on page 32, under the head of roads, streets and bridges, there appears an item of \$10,000 for drainage and sewerage.

It would be to ascertain if this sum includes any preliminary charge for constructing drainage from houses at the Gap and from houses on other parts of the hill on the higher levels. If not, I would impress on your Excellency the necessity of making some measure of that nature at an early date.

It may be imagined what sad havoc it would play with the health of the Colony if sewage from houses there were to percolate through the strata of the hills and become mixed up with our water supply. New houses are constantly being erected in the neighbourhood of the Peak, and consequently the number of residents is increasing there almost every year.

In view of the Tiam water works, in completing which, doubtless several of the streams running down the hill will have to be intercepted, I think it is high time that some scheme of the kind should be carried out so that our supply of water may not be polluted.

His Excellency said he was unable to reply to his hon. friend, not having known the question was to be brought up. His Excellency could not give details of the drainage scheme, but did not think that the streams coming down from the hills would be utilised in the Tiam water scheme.

He thought that the water was to be brought from the Tiam alone, and that case was to be exercised, and that no other water got into the conduit. His Excellency did not think there was any scheme prepared by the Surveyor General for the works, he merely put down a round sum. His Excellency would bear the hon. gentleman's remarks in mind.

The Colonial Treasurer said the whole question of drainage at the Peak would be found discussed in a book laid before Parliament entitled "Restrictions on the Chinese People." The subject was gone into fully there. Mr. Price having made a house to house survey at the Peak, and it was stated that precautions had been taken to prevent the defiling of the streams.

Mr. Price had shown that it was impossible for the water on that side of the hill to get into the proposed Tiam works.

The Hon. Y. B. Johnson said he hoped that what the Colonial Treasurer had said was correct. He agreed as far with the remarks of his hon. friend (the

Hon. E. R. Bellios) that there was a danger of sewage from the houses about the Peak finding its way into the Pokokoon Reservoir, and trusted that stringent measures would be taken to obviate this evil.

His Excellency said he was under the impression that there were at the present moment strict regulations for the purpose of preventing sewage matter from getting into the reservoir. The sewage was carried away every morning by coolies. As to rain water there was no possible means of preventing that getting in.

His Honour the Chief Justice remarked that the water looked very dirty at times, but he did not know that it was unhealthy. The bill was passed.

VOTES FOR TYAM WATER SCHEME AND BREAKWATER.

His Excellency said he must ask the Council to formally vote the same set down for these works as they were not in the Appropriation Bill—\$100,000 for Tiam water works, and \$10,000 for the Break-water.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and the vote was passed.

SUPREME COURT VACATION ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend certain provisions of the Supreme Court Ordinance, 12 of 1873. The object of the Bill was to repeal Sections 23, 27, 28, 29, and 30, of that Ordinance, which provided that there should be a vacation for the Supreme Court each year of two months—August and September—being the months fixed. An exception was made with reference to criminal cases, the issue of writs, and certain special proceedings in civil actions. It was proposed to repeal the provisions applying to the first term, and to leave the arrangement of the vacation to orders to be made by the Chief Justice, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council. The limit of two months to remain as before. The Bill further provided that notwithstanding vacation civil proceedings might go up to trial. At present they could not, unless with special consent, his pleadings and no business came to a standstill, and this when they had a full staff to be regretted.

His Honour the Chief Justice seconded the introduction of the Bill, and reserved to himself the right to suggest any alteration he thought necessary, after the bill was printed.

The Bill was read a first time.

This was all the business, and the Council adjourned till 10.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL by the M. M. steamer Oms may be expected to arrive here to-morrow, the 25th inst. She brings dates up to the 21st July.

The next AMERICAN MAIL, by the P. M. Co.'s steamer City of Peking may be expected to arrive on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

We notice that the Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Company will resume their former route to Yokohama, via Kobe.

We are glad to be able to note that the Band of the Buffs will play in the Gardens on Monday next (28th inst.), beginning at 9 o'clock p.m. (weather permitting).

A CHINESEMAN who was picked off a wrecked junk the other day in a very exhausted condition, and taken to Aberdeen, died in the Civil Hospital this morning from exhaustion. An inquest was ordered for this afternoon. We will give the result to-morrow.

As we mentioned yesterday evening Colonel Parnell, C.B., commanding the 3rd Buffs, went home on leave. We now learn that his leave is restricted to four months; but there is a probability that he may ask for an extension, as his five years' command of the Regiment expires in November next, having taken over the command in 1878. Lieutenant Colonel Hobson takes command during Colonel Parnell's absence.

DURING a fight between two Chinese on the Praya at Yau-ma Ti yesterday forenoon, one of the combatants was struck on the back with a bamboo by the other, a salt smuggler, and after walking a short distance fell down in the street. He was picked up and taken to the Yau-ma Ti Police Station, where he died two minutes after his admittance. An inquest was opened at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon. The fight arose through a quarrel about sweetmeats.

THE following is the detailed rainfall for the year as taken at the Peak:—

January, 0.73—rain fell on 5 days.
February, 1.22 " 6 "
March, 1.15 " 8 "
April, 5.39 " 7 "
May, 22.75 " 21 "
June, 12.38 " 15 "
July, 16.72 " 17 "
August (not 24th), 19.49 " 13 "

78.83 inches. 92 days.

So that up to date we have had 92 rainy days, and 78.83 inches of rain.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ORDNANCE G. E. MARECH, who has occupied the position of Senior Ordnance Store Officer here for the last two years, and whose time has expired, left for home by the French mail this morning. Mr. Marech obtained his first commission as Assistant Superintendent of stores on the 26th January, 1855; was promoted to Commissary in 1876; and to Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance (his present rank), on the 31st January, 1880. He was engaged in the South African campaign 1879-80, and obtained the Zulu campaign medal. Mr. Marech, by the gentility of his disposition made a large number of friends during his short stay in the Colony; he took a great interest in musical matters, and for some time occupied the position of President of the Choral Society. He is succeeded by Assistant Commissary General G. C. Murray who arrived by the last English mail.

YESTERDAY afternoon, the steamer *Luzon*, lately *Conquest*, was taken out of Kowloon Dock where she has been for the last month or two undergoing a thorough overhaul under the superintendence of Mr. Fyfe, one of the owners. She has had a new and more powerful boiler put in, 80 pounds pressure instead of 60; her engines, which are of 50 horse power nominal and over 400 indicated, have been put in a thorough state of repair; and she is now classed A 1 at Lloyd's. The *Conquest* was built at Newcastle eight or nine years ago, and for several years has been engaged in the trade between Haiphong, Hoihow and Hongkong. She is now under the command of Captain Argunson, and is intended to be employed in the local trade in the Philippine Islands, a service she is very well adapted for. On leaving the dock yesterday afternoon, an hour after the time appointed, the *Luzon* steamed over to Victoria, and, after taking on board a number of gentlemen, proceeded on a trial trip. Among the gentlemen were Mr. Remedios, of Messrs Remedios & Co., the agents; Mr. R. Cooke, Secretary of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company; Mr. E. Barrie, Marine Surveyor; Mr. T. E. Williams, M.S., Inspector of Machinery, Naval Yard; and Mr. J. G. Liddell, the Superintendent of Kowloon Dock. Owing to the delay in starting, and on account of the rain, the steamer only did a three quarters of an hour's run, during which a speed of nearly eleven knots an hour was reached; the engines worked very well, and the trial trip was in every way eminently satisfactory. On the run home the company drank success to the *Luzon* and Mr. Fyfe returned his thanks in a few words of a suitable nature.

We have neither the wish nor the intention to figure as alarmists, as they are a class of people who do considerably more harm than good; but we do feel a little apprehensive at the result of a line of action which, it is said, is being adopted by vessels bound from ports infected with cholera to Hongkong, namely, to go to a port where quarantine regulations are either not in force or so loosely carried out that they can be easily evaded and thence tranship their cargo—and it may be passengers—to Hongkong by means of Chinese junks. If this is not an evasion of quarantine, we do not know what is; and if the practice is not discontinued, steps should be at once taken by the Colonial Government to have ports where such laxity exists declared to be infected. This would obviate all difficulty in dealing with these evasions. No doubt, owners and shippers naturally kick against the delay and loss incurred by quarantine, but this is one of the ordinary risks they have to face, and it cannot be disputed that the public have the most undoubted right to protect themselves against the fearful consequences which might arise from the acts of those whose interests are opposed to quarantine, and therefore necessarily opposed to the interests of the public. Hongkong has, in times past, been exceptionally fortunate in escaping the visitations of cholera, but our immunity in the past is no assurance of any such immunity in the future, and should this horrible visitant find the weak spot in our armour, the Government will be held responsible, unless such steps are taken as will, so far as humane precautions can go, prevent its introduction here. We learn, since writing the above, that the Messrs Government have applied quarantine regulations to all vessels and junks from Hoihow.

A SINGAPORE correspondent writes:—It has been well said that "punctuality is the soul of business," and there are few who have not often than once experienced the fact that for a dozen gentlemen to be kept waiting for the convenience or through the carelessness of any one whose presence is indispensable to their proceeding to business is irritating in the extreme. A circumstance occurred in the Supreme Court, Singapore, the other day, in the hearing of the case against Mr. L. J. Fraser before the criminal assizes, which it may do some good to briefly mention. Half an hour was allowed for fifteen—a rather short recess most people find it—and the same witness had to again take his place in the witness-box after the interval as had occupied it before the Court adjourned.—Mr. J. J. Winton, the witness, who happened to be nearly ten minutes late, begged the Court's pardon and explained that he had "had to sign some documents." He was somewhat sharply told that "that was an explanation, but no excuse at all." Mr. Winton apologized for having kept the Court waiting, and the incident would have passed into the limbo of forgotten things had not something occurred next day to drag it into greater prominence than it had originally occupied. Next day, on the Court assembling, one of the jurors was a good ten minutes late; and on taking his seat was sternly asked by the Court,—"What is your reason for being so late, Sir?"

The delinquent, Mr. Manlingham, replied with an air of nonchalance he was sorry that he was late; but he had no idea the time had gone so fast. The Chief Justice expatiated on the great inconvenience of one gentleman, to save himself the trouble of attending to the time, keeping six special jurors, the counsel engaged in the case, all the witnesses who were in attendance and the Court sitting there doing nothing for some time like a quarter of an hour. The offending juror, humble and contrite, acknowledged his fault and said he would be careful to be in time on the next occasion. The Chief Justice said he did not suppose it would intentionally, but it was the utter want

of thought displayed and the utter disregard of the rights of others that were so thoroughly blameworthy. The same thing had happened the previous day. His Lordship proceeded, when one gentleman who was a witness in the case, considered that the business of his Bank was more important, had not called upon him than his duty to be in Court, the result being that the time of the other six special jurors, the four counsel in the case, and "the Court," who had other pressing claims on their attention as well as Mr. Winton—was wasted to suit him. It was thought one of the gravest contempt of Court and showed an amount of negligence which was simply intolerable. Mr. Winton, seeking to mend matters, managed to make them worse if anything when he at this point volunteered the information that the real reason of his being late, the principal reason, was that his watch was out of order. He was told that if he had given the principal reason yesterday, the Court would have been better able to judge of it. Mr. Winton excused himself on the plea that he was rather flustered in fear his Lordship might be displeased with him for being late. The Court remarked that his hurry need not have led him to give the Court the reason of his being late, which was not the real or principal reason. The case before the Court was then proceeded with. Sir Thomas Sidgreaves is himself a miracle of punctuality, so that he can well afford to demand from those who appear before him the respect to his own feelings and those of the counsel and others associated with him the respect he himself invariably shows himself to the right of time. The lesson is as instructive to Hongkong as to Singapore. In Sir John Soane we had for long one woefully deficient in regard to the convenience of counsel. However, things are now somewhat improved.

THE case in which a native of the Philippines, named Florentino, was sent to be tried at the Criminal Sessions for throwing Florentino, also a native of Manila, over the side of Bridges Street, thereby causing him to roll 40 feet down an incline, and then hitting him with a heavy stone, was reported at the Police Court yesterday morning. Attorney General having sent it back to be dealt with summarily. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

THUNG AKWEI and CHUNG ASHING, remanded from the 11th inst., on a charge of unlawful possession of 8 pieces of cloth and other articles, were to-day fined \$25 or suffer three months' imprisonment.

SEVERELY PUNISHED.

NG ABEI was convicted of stealing coal, value 35 cents, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, the first and last fortnight to be passed in solitary confinement, and to be whipped twice, receiving ten strokes with the rattan each time. He had even previously convicted.

LAWFUL POSSESSION.

P. O. Henry Miller and Ah L. Tong, a coolie, in Slip Street about four o'clock this morning with two baskets of coal in his possession. As the prisoner could not give a satisfactory account as to how he came into possession of the coals, he was fined \$5, or one month's hard labour for unlawful possession.

BURLEROY.

YUNG ALEONG, broker, and LEONG AYAU, hawker, were charged with entering the house of Riego District, No. 16, Elgin Street, this morning.

The charge was proved by Cheung Ashua, coolie to the complainant, stating that he was roused this morning about a quarter to four o'clock by hearing somebody walking on the floor above the room he was sleeping in. He got up, went upstairs and found the defendants in his master's office. He raised an alarm, and roused his master. The burglars were arrested by a constable at the foot of the stair.

The prisoners were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT.

YAN CHING was charged with having stolen \$130 from Lam Kam Chan on the high seas on board the steamer *Tamudae*. Plaintiff stated that while on board the *Tamudae* on the 18th inst., he noticed that a bag belonging to him containing 130 sovereigns and some shillings had been stolen, and the whole of the money, about the 23rd inst., plaintiff noticed defendant take a small bag out of his pocket and put it in a meat jar. The Captain went along with the plaintiff to the defendant and the bag was found in the jar. He was given in charge at Hongkong.

Defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour, the first and last fortnights in solitary confinement, and at the end of that period to find two sureties of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for six months, in default to be committed.

LARCENY.

OHAN SAM was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing eight pounds of biscuits from Wanchai Bakery, where he was employed.

THE CURIOUS CASE OF DETENTION.

LEA AKUM and MOK AYUNG, husband and wife, were charged, on remand, with detaining a female child, named Lam Ling Tau, aged thirteen years.

When the case was last before the Court, the girl claimed the defendants as her parents, and said that she had lived with them in Hollywood Road until she was eight years old, when he was given to a woman, from whom her father had borrowed \$6; as a servant. She said she remained with this woman for two years, at the end of which time she was handed over to the complainant, a widow named Lai Ah who resided in Wellington Street. Owing to the complainant beating her severely on the 11th July, she ran away and returned to her parents, with whom she now wished to live. The complainant stated that the girl was presented to her by the girl's mother eight years ago, and that she had paid \$63 for her. Missing the girl on the 11th July she reported the matter to the police. The girl had gone missing in December last, and by means of a reward she had found the girl in the defendants' house. She did not know how the girl had been recovered on this occasion.

Yesterday Inspector Quincey stated that after making some enquiries he discovered the girl in a dark room in the defendants' house.

As no evidence was produced to prove that the girl had been unlawfully detained, the defendants were discharged.

TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the *Sydney Morning Herald*:—

London, July 26.—It is announced that the Earl of Kimberley will continue to hold the offices, namely, the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies, pending the re-constitution of the Cabinet in the autumn.

London, July 26.—O'Brien states that each of the assassins concerned in the Phoenix Park murders received £20 for his services.

London, July 27.—The Goodwood Cup was run to-day, with the following result:—
Friday 1
Triumph 2
Geologist 3

London, July 26.—The Orient Company's well-known steamship *Lauriana* has been chartered by the Government for the purpose of conveying troops to Egypt.

Trivial skirmishes have taken place during the night between the British outposts and Arab forces.

Mr. de Lesseps, the famous engineer, who has been a consistent friend of "the Suez," asserts that the rebel has promised to vote the Suez Canal injury by the losses under his command.

A force of marines has been landed from the German ships of war at Port Said, for the purpose of protecting the German Consulate there.

July 27.—By a majority of one the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies have refused the demand of M. de Freycenet, President of the Council of Ministers, for a vote of credit to defray the cost of an army of occupation in Egypt.

Arab's garb at Rosetta, Alexandria, and Damietta have submitted to the Khedive's authority.

The Aboukir garrison refuses to return to its allegiance to the Khedive. Arabi threatens to put to death everybody attempting to pass the lines, and to any neutral anyone found in possession of the Khedive's property. He has also written to the Sultan, declaring that he will oppose an armed intervention by Ottoman troops.

Alexandria, July 26.—The Khedive has rejected a proposal made by his Ministry to grant an amnesty to the superior officers of the rebel army if they delivered up Arabi.

There is now no appearance of Arabi's army from Ramleh, where everything is quiet.

Although most of the Egyptian soldiers have joined Arabi, some of the troops still retain their allegiance to the Khedive. Amongst the latter is the native garrison at Aboukir, who recently rallied to the standard of his Highness.

It appears that treachery has been displayed by some of the Egyptian troops towards the Khedive, and that it was only a ruse on the part of the Aboukir garrison to rally to his Highness' cause. Upon receiving orders to proceed to Alexandria, the native regiments promptly refused to obey.

CHINA.

(Mercury Correspondent.)

Taiwan.—The recent typhoons are reported to have done much damage, especially amongst the sugar cane, and it is feared that a large proportion of this year's crop has been destroyed and that not much sugar can be exported this year.

Tamsui.—Considerable damage has been done by the late typhoons; human lives have been lost, cattle drowned, houses unroofed, etc. Several weeks previous to the late typhoon a great drought prevailed, and the inhabitants ordered the slaughtering of cattle and pigs to be stopped; they went in large for chieh-chaining the Chinese Jupiter Pluvius; it seems in their eagerness they overdid the thing altogether, because when the rain commenced it did so with a will; the Customs rain-gauge at Tamsui indicated 10 inches for 24 hours, the lowest reading of the barometer was 29.16.

Keelung.—We learn from that port that the late typhoons have done much less damage there than at Tamsui, though large quantities of rain have fallen too; the Customs rain-gauge registering as much as 7 inches for 24 hours, on the 31st inst. The S. S. *Shanghai*, called at the port, and on her passage from the Australian Colonies.

SWATOW. (Mercury Correspondent.)
A vessel arriving here from Newchwang brought the horrible news about the fearful treatment which a French Missionary and a native convert have received up north; since that we have seen reproduced in the Hongkong press from Shanghai papers what at first appears to be known on that subject. I do not wish to pass any remarks about Missionaries carrying a revolver in one pocket and the gospel in another, or land house contracts, etc., however, it may be unlike the life and teaching of their great Master, the more so, since at present a one-sided account has appeared in the press only. I presume it may not be considered propitious to defer pronouncing an opinion on the subject, before we know what the Heatsien Chinese have to say on this particular case "multi alorum pater."

This unfortunate occurrence will be a wrong case in favour of the Chinese, who wisely declined to grant more privileges to missionaries than their more modest compatriots who are satisfied with living in the treaty ports. If anybody could be found willing to investigate this interesting subject statistically, it could be demonstrated perhaps that most of the troubles in this country (China) between foreigners and natives have been owing to squabbles with Missionaries, no matter of what denomination.

What a difference, if compared with the Missionaries of olden times, who went amongst the Pagans to preach "truth," according to their views, with the possibility of being stoned to death, crucified, impaled, cooked, roasted and so forth, or martyred in some other fashion or form, or in the time, without gunboats or diplomatic corps at their heels. But however one may think on the subject of religious missions, there is no doubt that the cruel and inhuman treatment which Father Comar has received must be fully investigated and his cowardly and brutal tormentors must be brought to justice.

No matter how anybody may be thinking on things connected with missionary enterprise, it must be admitted that many such enterprises do command the respect of both foreigners and most natives. For instance the hospital at this port kept up by the English Presbyterian Mission is deserving of every possible support and high praise. But again the regular missionary enterprise of the Rev. W. Ashmore, D.D., is unfortunately calculated to counteract the favourable impression which may have been made by many other deserving missionaries. Little or rather nothing, could be said against his land speculations, his profits derived from the same were spent in the interest of the cause which he does serve or pretends to serve; but that is not the case—the profits go into the pockets of his own waistcoat or may be his parlour-looms. I may be wrong indeed, but to me and to most other disinterested persons in this port it looks awfully like

TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the *Sydney Morning Herald*:—

London, July 26.—It is announced that the Earl of Kimberley will continue to hold the offices, namely, the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies, pending the re-constitution of the Cabinet in the autumn.

London, July 26.—O'Brien states that each of the assassins concerned in the Phoenix Park murders received £20 for his services.

London, July 27.—The Goodwood Cup was run to-day, with the following result:—
Friday 1
Triumph 2
Geologist 3

London, July 26.—The Orient Company's well-known steamship *Lauriana* has been chartered by the Government for the purpose of conveying troops to Egypt.

Trivial skirmishes have taken place during the night between the British outposts and Arab forces.

Mr. de Lesseps, the famous engineer, who has been a consistent friend of "the Suez," asserts that the rebel has promised to vote the Suez Canal injury by the losses under his command.

A force of marines has been landed from the German ships of war at Port Said, for the purpose of protecting the German Consulate there.

July 27.—By a majority of one the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies have refused the demand of M. de Freycenet, President of the Council of Ministers, for a vote of credit to defray the cost of an army of occupation in Egypt.

Arab's garb at Rosetta, Alexandria, and Damietta have submitted to the Khedive's authority.

The Aboukir garrison refuses to return to its allegiance to the Khedive. Arabi threatens to put to death everybody attempting to pass the lines, and to any neutral anyone found in possession of the Khedive's property. He has also written to the Sultan, declaring that he will oppose an armed intervention by Ottoman troops.

Alexandria, July 26.—The Khedive has rejected a proposal made by his Ministry to grant an amnesty to the superior officers of the rebel army if they delivered up Arabi.

There is now no appearance of Arabi's army from Ramleh, where everything is quiet.

Although most of the Egyptian soldiers have joined Arabi, some of the troops still retain their allegiance to the Khedive. Amongst the latter is the native garrison at Aboukir, who recently rallied to the standard of his Highness.

It appears that treachery has been displayed by some of the Egyptian troops towards the Khedive, and that it was only a ruse on the part of the Aboukir garrison to rally to his Highness' cause. Upon receiving orders to proceed to Alexandria, the native regiments promptly refused to obey.

CHINA.

(Mercury Correspondent.)

Taiwan.—The recent typhoons are reported to have done much damage, especially amongst the sugar cane, and it is feared that a large proportion of this year's crop has been destroyed and that not much sugar can be exported this year.

Tamsui.—Considerable damage has been done by the late typhoons; human lives have been lost, cattle drowned, houses unroofed, etc. Several weeks previous to the late typhoon a great drought prevailed, and the inhabitants ordered the slaughtering of cattle and pigs to be stopped; they went in large for chieh-chaining the Chinese Jupiter Pluvius; it seems in their eagerness they overdid the thing altogether, because when the rain commenced it did so with a will; the Customs rain-gauge at Tamsui indicated 10 inches for 24 hours, the lowest reading of the barometer was 29.16.

Keelung.—We learn from that port that the late typhoons have done much less damage there than at Tamsui, though large quantities of rain have fallen too; the Customs rain-gauge registering as much as 7 inches for 24 hours, on the 31st inst. The S. S. *Shanghai*, called at the port, and on her passage from the Australian Colonies.

SWATOW. (Mercury Correspondent.)
A vessel arriving here from Newchwang brought the horrible news about the fearful treatment which a French Missionary and a native convert have received up north; since that we have seen reproduced in the Hongkong press from Shanghai papers what at first appears to be known on that subject. I do not wish to pass any remarks about Missionaries carrying a revolver in one pocket and the gospel in another, or land house contracts, etc., however, it may be unlike the life and teaching of their great Master, the more so, since at present a one-sided account has appeared in the press only. I presume it may not be considered propitious to defer pronouncing an opinion on the subject, before we know what the Heatsien Chinese have to say on this particular case "multi alorum pater."

This unfortunate occurrence will be a wrong case in favour of

THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
TENTH YEAR.

THIS REVIEW, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are of importance to the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China and Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the recent works on such topics. Authors of Publishers are requested to forward notes to the Editor, China Review, care of the Mail Office, 2, WYNDHAM STREET.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also grows farther and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are edited by the members of the various "clubs," the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Chinese Consulate.

The Review is published by the Chinese Consulate, 2, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

The Subscription is fixed at \$5.00 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. Address: "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

"The China Review *** has an excellent table of contents."—Celestial Empire.

"The publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold valuable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers."—Celestial Empire.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—North-China Herald.

"The present number of this periodical *** opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1890. This is rather a new departure for a publication of this kind, and is comparatively little circulated, it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond mercantile pursuits."

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution to the study of the 'Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking,' showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notes of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua,' and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—North-China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to purchase."—The Chinese Review.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. E. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Szechuen' are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which 'On Chinese Quid in Western Borneo and Java' might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—H.K. Daily Press.

Travellers' Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are so generally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-ess, Ma of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions from Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat, and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, Club, Supreme Court, &c., and the Government House.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Roman Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Payan, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

REGULATED TARIFF OF FAIRS FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pedlary Boats.

Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts. Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$1.00. Three Coolies, 85 cts. Two Coolies, 70 cts.

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, \$1.50. Three Coolies, 1.20. Two Coolies, 1.00.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$0.60. Three Coolies, 50 cts. Two Coolies, 40 cts.

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, \$1.00. Three Coolies, 85 cts. Two Coolies, 70 cts.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cts.

Day Trip (12 hours) \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) Gap, \$0.50 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cts. Half day, 35 cts. Day, 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, \$3.00.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, 2.00.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, 2.50.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, 1.75.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, 1.50.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, 1.00.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 50 cts.

or Pedlary Boats, per Day, \$1.00.

One Hour, 20 cts. Half-an-hour, 10 cts.

After 6 P.M., 10 cts extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, 33 cts. Half Day, 20 cts. Three Hours, 12 cts. One Hour, 5 cts. Half Hour, 3 cts.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLERS & RICHARDS' Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Aug. 24, 1892.

Stocks	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up	Reserve	Working Account	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CO.	40,000	\$125	\$2,350,000	\$1,800,000	30	120	\$287 1/2
INSURANCE CO.	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	75	75	\$1,125
N.H. China Ins.	1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	18	18	\$1,350
Union Ins. Soc.	500	\$500	\$500	\$500	152	152	\$1,000
China Traders' Ins.	600	\$600	\$600	\$600	22	22	\$1,150
Canton Ins. Office	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	80	80	\$1,100
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	32	32	\$1,200
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	87	87	\$1,025
China Fire Ins.	4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	13	13	\$1,225

Stocks	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up	Reserve	Working Account	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CO.	40,000	\$125	\$2,350,000	\$1,800,000	30	120	\$287 1/2
INSURANCE CO.	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	75	75	\$1,125
N.H. China Ins.	1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	18	18	\$1,350
Union Ins. Soc.	500	\$500	\$500	\$500	152	152	\$1,000
China Traders' Ins.	600	\$600	\$600	\$600	22	22	\$1,150
Canton Ins. Office	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	80	80	\$1,100
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	32	32	\$1,200
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	87	87	\$1,025
China Fire Ins.	4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	13	13	\$1,225

For full year ended 31st Dec. 1891. Report issued in October, above 1st interest bonus and dividend for 1891. To 30th April, 1892. For year 1891. For year 1890. For full year ended 30th June, 1892.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1892.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters for half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, bills, copies, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Contents of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Gallé, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Liberia, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Japan, Siam, and the Philippines.

Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Gallé, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Liberia, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Japan, Siam, and the Philippines.

Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Gallé, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Liberia, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Japan, Siam, and the Philippines.

Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Gallé, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Liberia, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Japan, Siam, and the Philippines.

Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Gallé, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Liberia, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Japan, Siam, and the Philippines.

Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Gallé, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

4. Doxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first indicated or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rate between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Peking, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5 lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed, if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS INDEFINITELY PACKED OR PROTECTED, and may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels indefinitely packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Ices, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows: Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred while the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handily bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW.

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CLARKE & CO., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.